

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Early Cabbage.

If you have it, select a piece of medium low, well drained land. Do not put on any fertilizer in the fall or early winter. Plow this land as thoroughly and as deep as you can, so long as you do not turn up the subsoil. I usually plow eight to ten inches deep, pulverize thoroughly with good clod breaker or harrow. Be sure that all lumps are broken and the soil is fine and soft. Lay off your rows, east and west. If you can, thirty inches apart, using a bull-tongue plow, for the purpose. Just before you order your plants make up your beds by throwing two furrows together with a single horse turn plow. Then firm the beds by rolling them with a light roller, such as you would use in rolling hay land. "In small gardens use a plank for firming them." Remember that no fertilizer is to be applied until after the plants are set. When your plants arrive take the plants from the basket and dip the roots in water to moisten them. Then set your plants on the south side of the bed, far enough down the side so that the top of the bed is above the top of the plant. This is done to keep the cold north and northwest winds from twisting and breaking the plants while small.

Your plants should be set twenty inches apart in the row, and the entire stem of the plant up to the first leaves should be in the soil. Pack the soil good and tight about the roots. The soil should be so firm that the leaf of the plant would pull out before plant would pull out. In a climate where the thermometer does not go below eighteen or twenty you can get best results by setting your plants in December and January. Where the thermometer goes below eighteen it is best to set them in February and March. The object in setting in cold weather is this: The top of the plant is dormant and will stand severe cold without injury. The roots are in land, where there is no fertilizer, and they continue to grow and spread all winter. About two weeks before your regular spring weather opens up take a turn plow or half-shovel and throw a furrow away from the plants in each alternate row. Run the furrow as close to the plants as you can. Then put in this furrow fertilizer analyzing eight per cent. ammonia, seven per cent. phosphoric acid, five per cent. potash, at the rate of 1000 pounds to the acre, and then throw the furrow back, working dirt well up around the plants.

This working will have worked and fertilized one side of each row. About ten days after the first working, work and fertilize the other side in exactly the same way. You will then have worked both sides and have put on 2000 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. From this time on keep both sides well cultivated and the soil as open as possible, using a diamond tooth harrow and cultivator. The roots that have been growing all winter will now take up the fertilizer very rapidly and make you a crop of cabbage two or three weeks earlier than you can make them by growing your own plants. — William C. Geraty, Young's Island, S. C., in the Progressive Farmer.

For Curing Meats.

Here is a recipe for curing such meats as pork, beef and mutton which I have used for twenty years with entire success, principally to preserve the backs, ribs, heads and hams. I used to be glad when all of these were used up, but not so since I have used this.

RECIPE.

One gallon of water, 1 1/2 pounds of salt, 3/4 pound sugar, 3/4 ounce saltpeter, 3/4 ounce potash.

Omit the potash unless you can get the pure article. Druggists usually keep it. I use a little soda thrown in when boiling, which causes all impurities to rise to the top of the liquor which should be carefully skimmed off.

In the above ratio the pickle can be increased to the desired quantity. Boil these together until the impurities rise to the top and are skimmed off. Then pour into vessels to cool, and when thoroughly cool pour it over your pork. The meat should be entirely covered with the pickle and should not be put down for at least two days after being killed, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, leaving the meat fresh and clean.

If this recipe is strictly followed, it will require but a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way of keeping meat, and will not soon be abandoned for any other. The meat is unsurpassed for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color.

News Notes.

Church and State bill up in the French Senate.
Meetings of scientists at Brown University.
S. A. E. Fraternity elects officers in Atlanta.
Thirteen lives lost in railroad wreck in Scotland.
Dissatisfaction over woman's hotel at New York.

Current Events.

Negro appointed to postoffice position at Hattiesburg, Miss., warned not to accept.
C. W. Perkins and C. S. Fairchild indicted at New York in connection with New York Life Insurance affairs.
Evidence damaging to negro soldiers adduced in investigation held in Brownsville, Tex., at instance of President Roosevelt.

CHARLES E. HUGHES

SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR

Takes Oath of Office Amid Impressive Ceremonies.

TROOPS PARADE IN HIS HONOR

Big Crowds Cheer Him at Albany—He Pledges Himself to Serve All the People Honestly—Short Speech by Higgins.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Charles Evans Hughes was inducted into the office of Governor of the Empire State of the Union at noon. With the inauguration of the Republican Governor the other members of the official family of the State—all elected on the Democratic-Independence League ticket—also assumed office. The new State officers are as follows:

Governor, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York, succeeding Frank W. Taylor, of Cattaraugus.
Lieutenant-Governor, Lewis Sturges, of Dutchess, succeeding Charles M. Linn Bruce, of New York.
Secretary of State, John S. Whaley, of Monroe, succeeding John F. O'Brien, of Clinton.
Comptroller, Martin H. Glynn, of Albany, succeeding William C. Wilson, of New York (who was appointed vice Otto Kelsey, now Superintendent of Insurance).

Treasurer, Julius Hauser, of Suffolk, succeeding John G. Wallenmaier, of Niagara.

Attorney-General, William S. Jackson, of Buffalo, succeeding Julius M. Mayer, of New York.

State Engineer and Surveyor, Frederick K. Skene, of Queens, succeeding Henry A. Van Alstyne, of Columbia.

The new Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General are lawyers; the Comptroller is a newspaper editor; the Secretary of State a tobacco manufacturer and trades unionist; the Treasurer a baker, and the Engineer and Surveyor, as the law requires, a civil engineer.

In his inaugural address, Governor Hughes renewed his pledges of the campaign and declared that he would endeavor to make efficiency the standard of his administration.

Politicians, members of the Legislature and office holders flocked to Albany from every part of the State. No inauguration since that of Theodore Roosevelt's in 1899 was attended with so much uncertainty and so much speculation, and all wished to get the first opportunity to see the new Governor as soon after his inauguration as possible.

In addition to the new Governor taking up the reins, there were other changes to be made in the official family of the State. All of the Democratic State officers took possession of their offices, and this brought to Albany many persons who have heretofore evinced but little interest in the inauguration ceremonies.

Shortly before 11 o'clock former Governor Frank W. Taylor met his staff in the Executive Chamber, after which they repaired to the Executive Mansion, on Eagle street, where Governor Hughes and his staff had assembled. The inaugural parade was a most imposing one, with more military present than at any previous inauguration in years. The Second and Third Battalions of the Tenth Regiment, six companies from the Second Regiment, Troop B, of Albany, and Squadron A, of New York City, were in line. In addition to the military, the Young Men's Republican Club, of Albany, and the Schenectady County Republican Club paraded in honor of the new Governor.

Squadron A acted as the escort to the Governor. Former Governor Higgins and Governor Hughes rode in the same carriage from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. The inaugural ceremonies in the Assembly chamber were of an impressive nature.

TRAGEDIES IN 1906.

Lynchings Number 69—Suicides Increase and Outnumber Homicides.

Chicago.—The lynching record for the year is sixty-nine. The total number of deaths by violence during 1906 shows a small increase over 1905, being 9350, as compared with 9212. The steady increase of suicides continues. The number for 1906 is 10,125, which exceeds the homicide record, and is an increase of 143 over 1905.

The record of embezzlement, forgery, defaulting and bank wrecking shows a large increase over 1905 and is the largest total since 1894, being \$14,734,863, as compared with \$9,613,172 in 1905.

The large increase is principally due to the looting of bank deposits by such bankers as Standard in Chicago and Hipple in Philadelphia. The losses of 1906 are distributed as follows: Stolen by public officials, \$1,684,554; from banks, \$1,074,387; by agents, \$379,571; forgeries, \$223,687; from loan associations, \$248,100; by postoffice employees, \$22,555; miscellaneous stealings, \$1,433,969.

Unmoved by Vatican Protest.

The Spanish Government at Madrid merely acknowledged the receipt of the papal protest against the expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini and the seizure of the archives of the nunciature at Paris.

Fist Blow Kills Flirt.

With one blow of his fist, Charles Smith killed D. F. Myers on the street in East St. Louis, Ill. Mrs. Smith told her husband that Myers had attempted to flirt with her. Smith struck Myers a swinging blow on the jaw and Myers' neck was broken. Smith fled.

Sunday Law in Boston.

Applications for 1200 warrants for alleged violations of the Sunday closing laws clogged the Boston courts.

YEAR'S GREAT CHARITIES

Carnegie Led in Beneficence, With John D. Rockefeller Second.

Gifts and Bequests Show a Total of \$106,000,000—Not Up to the Record of 1901.

Chicago.—The record of beneficence for 1906, expressed in gifts and bequests, as compiled by the Chicago Tribune, shows a total of \$106,338,063, no items of less than \$1000 being included. This total does not include contributions to charity in the general sense, church collections or minor subscriptions, but only such donations and bequests as have been published in the daily papers.

As compared with former years, the record stands thus: 1901 (the record-breaking year), \$122,829,532; 1902, \$77,357,187; 1903, \$76,434,918; 1904, \$46,946,980; and 1905, \$104,588,422. The donations for 1906 amounted to \$51,79,092, and the bequests to \$54,548,970. The total was distributed as follows: To educational institutions, \$32,492,032; to charities, \$49,347,815; to religious organizations, \$5,448,475; to museums, art galleries and public improvements, \$16,849,700; and to libraries, \$1,704,617.

As usual, Andrew Carnegie is the most conspicuous figure in this distribution. His donations amount to \$11,094,000, which is \$3,844,700 less than those of 1905 (\$19,938,700). He has provided buildings for seven libraries, at a cost of \$273,000, as compared with fifteen libraries at a cost of \$355,000 last year, and has given \$1,167,500 to forty-four small colleges, as compared with \$2,758,700 to 144 colleges last year. His gifts of organs to churches, as reported, are \$19,925, as compared with \$11,825 in 1905.

John D. Rockefeller falls behind in the race with Carnegie, his contributions amounting to only \$7,085,000, as compared with \$11,620,000 in 1905. These contributions have been as follows:

University of Chicago, \$4,890,000
Young Men's Christian Association, 645,000
Juvenile Reformatory in New York, 1,000,000
School of Applied Design for Women, 25,000
Children's Hospital in New York, 100,000
Foreign missions, 275,000
Richmond (Va.) University, 20,000
Church, 20,000
McMaster's College, 60,000
Dr. D. K. Pearson's "Gifts" has not been as actively employed as in past years. He has given \$145,000 to the following small colleges: Guilford, \$50,000; Vassar, \$20,000; U. S. Grant, \$20,000; McAndree, \$10,000; and Philadelphia, \$10,000.

A new philanthropist, Mrs. Russell Sage, appears. Her gifts thus far are small, amounting to \$52,200 for schools, \$10,000 to the church, and \$1000 to charity, but it is intimated that she will make some large donations in 1907.

The donations and bequests during 1906 amounting to \$1,000,000 and upward were as follows: San Francisco earthquake fund, \$15,000,000
Charles T. Yerkes by will to found Yerkes Hospital, 9,000,000
Charles T. Yerkes by will to found Yerkes Art Gallery, 5,000,000
Marshall Field, by will to Field Museum, 8,000,000
Andrew Carnegie to Carnegie Technical School, 7,000,000
P. A. B. Widener, gift to found Home for Crippled Children, 8,000,000
David Rankin, St. Louis, gift to industrial school, 2,000,000
John D. Rockefeller, gifts to University of Chicago, 1,500,000
Marianne Brimmer, Boston, gifts to Museum of Fine Arts, 1,315,000
D. B. Shipman, Chicago, will to charities, 1,260,000
Andrew Carnegie, gift to Fine Arts Building, 1,000,000
John D. Rockefeller, gift to Juvenile Reformatory, 1,000,000
W. V. Laurence, New York, gift to charities, 1,000,000
Charles Ferguson, Philadelphia, will to charities, 1,000,000
Albert Wilcox, Seabright, N. J., will to Audubon Society, 1,000,000
C. E. Schoellkopf, Kansas City, Mo., will to charities, 1,000,000
John D. Rockefeller's present gift of \$2,917,000 to the University of Chicago makes his total gifts to the university during eighteen years \$21,324,322. The present was received by Acting President Harry Pratt Judson in a letter from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., speaking for his father. It was given unconditionally, and is one of the three largest donations that the founder of the university has made since his initial subscription of \$234,000 in January, 1889. He gave the university \$2,000,000 in November, 1895, and \$3,245,000 in December, 1904.

Rebuke For New Orleans.

A considerable portion of New Orleans was cut off from further mail delivery by order of the Postmaster-General. A large number of New Orleans streets are without sidewalks, and these are deprived of free delivery.

Hearst Asks a Recount.

W. R. Hearst's application for a recount of the 1905 New York City election vote was filed with the Attorney-General, at Albany, three hours after the latter took office.

To Investigate Block System.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided to investigate the block system of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Southern Railway in relation to the recent disasters on those roads.

FATAL TYPHOID EPIDEMIC

RAGING AT SCRANTON

Nearly a Thousand Cases Reported in One Month.

TRACE INFECTION TO RESERVOIR

Bacilli in Water Supply—State Takes Hold of Sources—Other Cities Are Drawn Upon For Nurses—Strain Tells on Physicians.

Scranton, Pa.—Typhoid fever, which was discovered in Scranton on December 7, has already a death list of seventy-three, out of 970 cases, in a population of 120,000.

Knowledge that the water supply was responsible for the epidemic came as a shock to the city. Scranton had long prided itself on the purity of its water, but the prevalence of typhoid in sections supplied from the Elmhurst dam soon attracted suspicion, and this suspicion became a certainty, when Dr. Dixon, Pennsylvania's Health Commissioner, announced that an analysis of water taken from Roaring Brook gave evidence of typhoid bacilli.

Roaring Brook empties into the Elmhurst dam. Water supplied from other reservoirs owned by the Scranton Gas and Water Company is free from germs.

For a time the daily number of new cases reported has averaged fifty. It is hoped the energetic and untiring efforts of Mayor Dimmick and the local and State health authorities are beginning to show their effects against the epidemic.

Owing to the rapidly increasing number of cases in the last week, it was decided to fit up the armory of the Thirtieth Regiment as an emergency hospital. Thus far the regular hospitals have been able to accommodate the patients, but the Emergency Hospital in the armory will be ready for use at an hour's notice.

Orders for boiling drinking water and milk are strictly enforced, and there is a regular distribution of disinfectants through the settlements of foreign speaking residents. Nurses under Miss Oholera, of Philadelphia, are doing duty among the poor, and Mrs. James P. Dickson, daughter-in-law of the late Thomas Dickson, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, has placed herself at the head of a committee of women who have volunteered for the relief of the poor and the afflicted.

Four large public hospitals are filled to their capacity, and at least a dozen private sanitariums are crowded with patients suffering from the disease. Physicians and nurses are working until they are utterly exhausted, and several of them have succumbed to the fever.

It has remained for Wilkesbarre to take the first strenuous measures for self-protection. A proclamation was issued signed by the mayor and chief of police warning the people against entering Scranton, and officers were placed at the railroad stations to prevent any passengers from this place alighting there. All persons who leave the trains are closely questioned, and if they have come from Scranton they are detained in the stations and politely requested to leave on the next train.

COTTON EXCHANGE UNDER FIRE

Fraud Accusation Made by Representative Livingstone.

Washington, D. C.—Appeal was made to the Postoffice Department for a "raid" order against the New York Cotton Exchange. The application was made by Representative L. F. Livingstone, of Atlanta, and Jarvis Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association. They allege that the rules of the New York Cotton Exchange permit the filling of contracts with unspinnable and worthless cotton, and that on this account the price in New York is kept down and creates a bearish effect on the price of cotton in legitimate cotton trade in the South, and thereby deprives the country of vast sums of money it would otherwise gain from the sale of the commodity in foreign markets.

Mr. Jordan was told that a Postoffice inspector would be sent to New York to investigate the matter complained of. The department will proceed slowly, with due regard to the law.

REPRIEVE 3 MINUTES LATE.

Negro Hanged Before News of Action Reached Sheriff.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Will Harvey, a negro, was hanged at Mayorsville, Miss., three minutes before notice that his sentence had been commuted reached the sheriff of Issaquena County.

Harvey's attorney was notified by Governor Vardaman that the negro's sentence had been commuted to imprisonment for life. He hurriedly called up the Issaquena County sheriff, but the latter did not reach the telephone until three minutes after the drop fell.

Harvey was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a negro named Pete Bromo, in March last.

Persia Has a Constitution.

The Persian National Assembly accepted the revised constitution.

May Import New Zealand Butter.

The high prices of butter have given rise to talk of importing the New Zealand product, but it will not probably go beyond the talk stage at present, owing to the uncertainty as to how long the high-price period will last.

Honduran Revolt Suppressed.

A dispatch from Salvador said that a revolt in Honduras last week was promptly suppressed by Government troops.

RUSSIAN POLICE CHIEF SLAIN

Gen. Launitz, Prefect of St. Petersburg, Assassinated.

Murderer Killed With a Sword by Victim's Aide—Dead Official an Oppressor of Revolutionaries.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—General von der Launitz, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, was assassinated at noon. He was present in his official capacity at the inauguration of the new hospital for skin diseases on Lopuchinskaya street, which was opened by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Oldenburg.

After the service in the chapel of the hospital General Launitz was escorting the Duke and Duchess toward the door when a well dressed young man fired two revolver shots, both piercing the prefect's brain. He died on the spot.

An officer seized the assassin's revolver and the Grand Duke's aide drew his sword and ran the murderer through the body, killing him. Two bystanders were arrested.

General Launitz was formerly Governor of Tambov, where he dealt severely with the revolutionaries. It is believed the assassin came from Tambov.

Von der Launitz as prefect of police of St. Petersburg was practically the absolute ruler of the Russian capital. The dissolution of the national Duma left him with this high authority, of which he made full use.

In the last days of last year a detached squad of secret police arrested nearly 800 persons charged with undue activity in revolutionary matters and political agitation. Thirty-three of the prisoners were women, whose language on certain occasions had brought them to the notice of the police.

The murder of von der Launitz, prefect of police in St. Petersburg, by a Terrorist shows how unreal is the apparent quiet in Russia. The Government has taken the severest measures to suppress rebellion. A state of siege prevails throughout most of the provinces. Drum-head trials still rule, the administrative processes of imprisonment and exile have suffered little interruption, but the spirit of the Terrorist organization never dies. Government absolutism only fans it into fresh outbursts of crime.

The assassination of von der Launitz has caused a powerful impression, both in the press and among the public.

JAP CORNERS POTATO CROP.

California Paying Tribute to One of the Little Yellow Brothers.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The people of all California are paying tribute to a shrewd little Japanese, Kinza Shima, of Stockton.

He cornered the potato market and holds the situation in hand. He will be virtual dictator of prices until next season.

He and the Japanese companies he control stands to sell their crop for \$1,000,000, and Shima will himself clean up \$250,000.

This is the explanation of the high figures paid for potatoes for three months and why they continue going higher. Shima, who is a potato grower, tried last year to corner the market, but failed. This year he controls eighty per cent. of the crop.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S GOVERNOR.

Republican Legislature Elects Charles M. Floyd to Office.

Concord, N. H.—Charles M. Floyd, of Manchester, was elected Governor of New Hampshire.

The Legislature made the choice because of the failure of any candidate at the recent election to secure a majority of the vote cast. By the provisions of the State Constitution but two candidates were eligible to be balloted for at the legislative session, although there were several candidates at the State election. The result of the ballot was: Charles M. Floyd (Rep.), 263; Nathan C. Jameson (Dem.), 144.

DIES WHILE SPEAKING.

Former Mayor Stricken at Dinner to a Successor.

Boston.—While attending a banquet to one of his successors at the Quincy House, former Mayor Jos. B. Henderson, of Everett, was stricken with apoplexy and died within a few minutes.

At the dinner to Mayor Thomas J. Boynton, who will begin a second term, Mr. Henderson was the first to respond to a toast. As he was reciting an original poem he was seen to drop back in his chair. He was carried to an anteroom, where he expired.

TWO MERCHANTS CONVICTED.

Are Brand Brothers, Who Had Trenton's Biggest Department Shop.

Trenton, N. J.—David H. Brand and John Brand, two brothers, were found guilty in the Criminal Court of trying to burn the stock in their department store, the largest in the city, at State and Montgomery streets.

Absolutely defended, the trial of the Brands lasted six weeks; the jury was out five hours and a half. The suspense was too much for John Brand; he collapsed.

Divorced, Mr. Heyl Gets \$300,000.

Judge Halsey, in the Circuit Court, Milwaukee, Wis., granted a divorce to Mrs. Clara S. Heyl from Jacob Heyl. There was no contest. Mr. Heyl having withdrawn his answer to his wife's complaint. He gets \$300,000 of his wife's estate, which is valued at \$5,000,000.

Belle Bliton Dead.

Lady Clancarty, who was formerly Belle Bliton, a favorite at London music halls, died at Carbury Park, County Galway, Ireland.